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islands of the Atlantic, and that from his study of the disease he had deduced the following conclusions:

1. Change of climate alone is beneficial to the leper.
2. The leper colonies in the provinces have given contrary results from those hoped for by changing these into foci for the disease.
3. Isolation has been rendered null and void.
4. The stigma of leprosy is injurious to any province.
5. No province presents any advantages over the others which calls for its sacrifice as a national leper colony.
6. The problem can best be solved and with greater perfection by the creation of a leper colony on some island.

The delegate from Entre Rios read a report showing that the disease had greatly diminished in that province and that there were now only about 50 cases. The other delegates made similar reports. The representative from Chaco said there were only occasional "walking cases" in that district, and these were explained by its proximity to Corrientes.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that certain measures be taken by the National Government to prevent the spread of the disease.

The resolutions are as follows:

1. To make it compulsory to report to the sanitary authority all cases of leprosy existing in the Republic.
2. To make equally compulsory the sanitary treatment of all lepers.
3. To carry out the previous proposals entails upon the Government the erection of one or more establishments to adequately treat such persons.
4. To prohibit entrance into the country of all foreigners suffering from leprosy.
5. That it is the opinion of the leprosy conference that the Republic should have at least one national colony for the treatment of lepers.
6. The sanitary authority above referred to is the national department of hygiene.
7. The conference viewed with pleasure the proposed action of the Government to make a register of all lepers in the Republic and hoped that it would be taken in a thorough and uniform manner.

AUSTRIA.

Typhus fever.

[From official records.]

Week ended January 19, 1907. Nineteen cases of typhus fever reported in Galicia; 1 case in Bukowina.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 24, 27, 31, and February 6, as follows:

Week ended January 20, 1907. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued as follows:

On the 15th instant the British steamship *Tanagra*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in

the crew personnel; on the same date the British steamship *Homér*, for New Orleans, with cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no alteration in the personnel; on the 19th instant the British steamship *Saxon Prince*, for New York, via Santos, Brazil, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel. On the 18th instant the British steamship *Euston*, for Port Eads, in water ballast, with no passengers and no change in personnel, and on the 19th instant the British steamship *Canning*, for New York, with coffee, 3 first-class and 7 steerage passengers for New York, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

No other vessels requiring inspection left this port during the week.

Mortality reports.

Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended January 20, 1907. Total number of deaths, 238. No cases and no deaths of yellow fever; 9 cases of bubonic plague reported, with 3 deaths; variola, 3 new cases reported and 1 death. At the end of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 2 cases of variola, 21 cases of bubonic plague, and 26 cases of suspicious illness under observation. Estimated population, 912,900; last census, September, 1906, 811,265.

Para, State of Para.—Month of October, 1906. Estimated population, 177,000. Total deaths, 202. Yellow fever, 8 deaths; beriberi, 5. Month of November, 1906. Total deaths, 227. Yellow fever, 8 deaths; beriberi, 7.

Bahia, State of Bahia.—Month of September, 1906. Total deaths, 390. Month of October, 1906. Total deaths, 449. Bubonic plague, 5 deaths; variola, 1. Estimated population, 265,000.

Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.—Week ended January 12, 1907. Total deaths not reported. Variola, 7 cases, deaths not reported; bubonic plague, 4 cases, no deaths reported. Estimated population, 1,074,000.

Typhus fever in Argentina—Plague in Taltal, Chile—Plague rats on a vessel from Argentina for Hamburg.

Week ended January 27, 1907. Vessels inspected and bills of health issued as follows:

On the 24th instant the British steamship *Spartan Prince*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew while here; on the 26th instant the steamship *Dalton*, in water ballast for Port Eads for orders and thence to some southern United States port, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel.

No other vessels left this port during the week requiring inspection.

Plague pronounced extinct in Santiago, Chile.—A telegram from Santiago, of the 28th instant, states that the sanitary authorities of that city declare the recent small epidemic of bubonic plague extinct at this date.

Mortality at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Week ended January 27, 1907. No cases nor deaths attributed to yellow fever during the week. There have been no cases nor deaths reported from this disease since the